

## CONSPIRACY, VERTREES SAYS

BOLLINGER CASE INSPIRED BY GARFIELD AND PINCHOT.

Washington, April 30.—By a vote of 3 to 2 the Bollinger-Pinchot investigating committee today denied the request of L. D. Brandeis, attorney for L. R. Glavis, that documentary evidence be called for to establish definitely the date of Attorney-General Wickham's review of the Glavis charges submitted to President Taft. Several votes were taken by the committee, and the result was the same in each case, representative Madison of Kansas voting with the Democrats.

To-day's action of the committee shuts off all attempts on the part of the Glavis-Pinchot lawyers to get at evidence of a documentary character bearing on the date of the Attorney-General's report, which, according to charges of Mr. Brandeis, was prepared more than two months. However, the suggestion was thrown out this afternoon that the opposition to Secretary Bollinger had yet an avenue of attack through a resolution of the House of Representatives. It was pointed out that the Republican insurgents and Democrats, having demonstrated their control of the House, can if they desire to do so easily pass a resolution calling on Mr. Wickham to produce the documents for which the investigating committee has decided not to call.

That such action is to be expected was inferred from the stand taken by Mr. Madison in the matter. He is one of the insurgent leaders, although not of the radical type.

It was also said to-day that Senate insurgents and Democrats would start a fight to prevent the confirmation of Carl Rosch as Federal Judge for the District of Montana. Mr. Rosch has been and still is one of the attorneys for Secretary Bollinger and the opposition contends that his recent appointment as Federal Judge by President Taft has the appearance at least of a reward for his services in the investigation. No question has been raised as to Mr. Rosch's qualifications, but the objection to his confirmation, it is said, will be based on the propriety of the appointment.

The question of the date of Attorney-General Wickham's summary of the evidence in the Glavis charges was magnified by to-day's developments into one of importance. The committee's action was taken only after a heated discussion. In this discussion Attorney Brandeis charged by implication that Attorney-General Wickham's report was dated back so as to bolster up President Taft's action in exonerating Secretary Bollinger and condemning Louis R. Glavis.

In return Mr. Vertrees, attorney for Secretary Bollinger, charged that it was now revealed for the first time that the prosecution was a conspiracy directed not only at the Secretary of the Interior but at the President of the United States and all his advisers, and was inspired by the resentment of ex-Secretary of the Interior James B. Garfield on not being retained in President Taft's Cabinet and by the desire for revenge by ex-Forester Gifford Pinchot, who had been removed from office by President Taft.

At an executive session early this morning the committee decided to hear arguments from counsel on the question of granting Mr. Brandeis's request. After a lively session in the open in which the arguments were heard the committee wrestled in executive session for an hour before its decision was reached, and it was after the noon hour when Chairman Nelson led the committee back into the hearing room and announced the result. Secretary Bollinger then resumed the stand, continuing his testimony on direct examination. He held it throughout the day.

In presenting his request for documentary evidence from the Attorney-General Mr. Brandeis summarized briefly the evidence which led him to believe that Attorney-General Wickham's summary was in fact completed under more than two months after the date of the Glavis charges.

"If this be true," said Mr. Brandeis, "then we approach a question of transcendent importance, of far greater importance than any question heretofore considered by this committee. It is the question not merely whether Secretary Bollinger was properly exonerated or whether Glavis was properly condemned, but whether after the events of September 19, 1909 (the date of President Taft's exonerating of Bollinger and condemnation of Glavis), steps were taken to make that appear proper which was not proper when done."

Attorney Vertrees, in reply to the charge, stated that the committee had heard the evidence which led him to believe that Attorney-General Wickham's summary was in fact completed under more than two months after the date of the Glavis charges.

"Your client has nothing to do with this," said the Senator. "It is merely a question whether the committee shall proceed to the investigation of the Attorney-General."

Senator Root was manifestly irritated, and he did not appear happy when informed by Chairman Nelson that it would be necessary to listen to Mr. Vertrees. The latter proceeded with a denunciation of Mr. Brandeis for making "a mere play to the press table."

"But we now have a revelation of the greater conspiracy that brings him here," continued Mr. Vertrees, "showing how long and expressive foreboding at Mr. Brandeis. It is no longer a question of Secretary Bollinger, but it is also directed at all persons connected with the President. This conspiracy was organized by the resentment of the former Secretary who was not retained (Garfield) and the revenge of the man who was removed for misconduct (Pinchot). They represent the miserable spirit that will tear apart and destroy any man of respectability. Their endeavor now is to lay their hands on the Attorney-General, and all because he stands as one of the advisers to a President who is disgraced to some people."

Mr. Vertrees added that the Attorney-General's report was of no moment unless it was charged that Secretary Bollinger had prepared it, and he made light of the Secretary when he said the other side was trying to create.

"There are some mysteries that disappear when there is complete frankness," interrupted Representative Madison. "I think this question should be treated frankly."

Early in his testimony Secretary Bollinger added that F. H. Newell, director of the reclamation service, to the list of Interior Department subordinates who were "in bad" with him from the time he assumed charge of the Department.

"I had not the regard for Mr. Newell which the estimate of his work that some had, because I knew something of him who I was Commissioner," said Mr. Bollinger, adding a moment later:

"I did not have full confidence in him or in his ability to handle the reclamation service."

Of A. P. Davis, chief engineer of the reclamation service, who like Mr. Newell was a Pinchot witness, Mr. Bollinger spoke rather in a commendatory way, saying that his knowledge of Mr. Davis was favorable.

Mr. Bollinger made it clear that he was not in sympathy with several of the projects undertaken by the reclamation service but said that most of the projects promised great possibilities when completed. He insisted, however, that there should be no new projects undertaken until those in hand had been completed.

## TUNNEL ASSESSMENT REDUCED.

Justice Blackmar's Decision as to N. Y. and L. I. Company's Tube.

Supreme Court Justice Blackmar in Brooklyn has ruled that the special franchise to operate the completed tunnel between Forty-second street, Manhattan, and Long Island City, owned by the New York and Long Island Railroad Company, has no value beyond its cost of construction and that the company need pay taxes only on such cost.

The case went before the court on the assessment of the State Board of Tax Commissioners on the company's property in the Borough of Queens which fixed the value of the property at \$1,500,000.

The company got a writ of certiorari during the trial in Queens borough which set aside the assessment of a mile under the streets of that borough, which cost \$971,150 to build. It has got no return from the property because the tunnel has never been operated, and it argued that the only assessment that could be made against it was for its tangible property represented by the cost of construction and that the right to use the tunnel has no taxable value whatever.

Justice Blackmar upholds this contention, although the Tax Board pointed out that the tunnel company had offered to sell the property for \$7,239,776. The court says that this latter figure includes the entire cost of the tunnel, all its real estate and an additional sum of \$371,926, representing the company's capital stock and judgments obtained against the company.

The court takes judicial notice that the company's earning capacity is uncertain because the tunnel parallels the Pennsylvania tunnel to Long Island City and will be affected by the Queensboro Bridge, and because it has no physical connection with other lines of transportation.

The court also takes notice of the fact that the future growth of Queens may attract capital because of the chance of operating the tunnel with a fair prospect of profit, but declares that the company cannot be taxed now for the future growth of the borough. The court fixes the assessment at \$971,150, minus the usual 13 per cent for equalization, making the sum \$844,900.

## CITY CHARITIES CONFERENCE.

Sessions to Be Held in Town and at a Maritime Country Club.

The first New York city conference of charities and correction is to be held in this city on May 10 and 11 and at the Carolina Country Club at Hartsdale, N. Y., on May 12. The conference is open to all interested in charitable and correctional work in the city and delegates have been invited from all organizations of the kind.

The first session will be in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, 100 East Twenty-second street, at 8 P. M. on May 10. The president of the conference, Secretary Robert W. Heblert of the State Board of Charities, will make an address on the need for an annual conference. Prof. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia University will give the report of the committee on congestion of population, and papers will be read and talks given by Dr. John S. Billings, of Harkness Greely, Benjamin C. Marsh and Cyrus L. Sulzberger, president of the United Hebrew Charities. The second session, at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of May 11, also will be in the United Charities Building. That night's session will be held in the assembly hall of the United Hebrew Charities Building, at 356 Second avenue. Two sessions will be held at Hartsdale, one in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon.

## THEATRE GALLERY CLOSED.

Where Little Girl Pitched Through the Rail to Her Death.

After inspecting the third gallery of the Lincoln Square Theatre from which Louise Loeffer, a fourteen-year-old girl, fell to her death on Friday evening, Coroner Hollenstein yesterday suggested to the Police Commissioner that the gallery be closed until alterations are made.

The Coroner found that there were twenty rows of seats in the gallery pitched at an angle of forty-five degrees and that the aisles were little more than a foot wide. He found also that the brass railing about the balcony was insecure.

Charles Ferguson of 120 West 116th street, manager of the theatre, was arrested by the Coroner on a technical charge of homicide and paroled pending the inquest. He said last night that the gallery had been closed and that alterations were being made in accordance with Coroner Hollenstein's suggestions.

## MAY BE RETIRED AT 60.

Intens Police Captain Is a Veteran His Consent Is Not Necessary.

The Court of Appeals has ruled that the Police Commissioner may compulsorily retire and put on the pension list any police captain not a veteran who is 60 years old. The decision reverses the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, which decided that the Police Commissioner could retire the captain of that age on his voluntary application only.

Chief Judge Cullen said that there was force to the argument that the city should not be deprived of the services of a police officer who is not disabled, but that legislation regarding compulsory retirement applies to officers of the army and navy and to Judges of various courts and that it is not anomalous in the present case.

The rule doubtless works hardship to the individual and often injury to the public interest," says the court. "Notwithstanding this the people deem that a general rule of this character is necessary."

## Second Hand Horse at Their Service.

It has been the custom for the Fire Department to sell its old horse for a song.

The Fire Commissioner learned that the Street Cleaning Department and the Park Department use horse a good deal and it occurred to him that horse that would not be serviceable for the fire department might come up to the requirements of the other departments and save the city a good deal of money. He will propose that the heads of the other departments come to him to get their horse.

## The Wall Street "Evening Sun."

The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the "bid and asked" prices, with additional news matter, are contained also in the night edition of THE EVENING SUN.

## RAILROAD BILL IN DANGER

HARD SLADDING TO GET THE MEASURE PASSED.

The House Insurgents Preparing to Kick Up a Row Over the Appointment of Conferees—Fear That They May Be Sold Out—Snags in the Way of the Bill.

Washington, April 30.—It may require heroic action on the part of President Taft to save the Administration railroad bill. While the regular organization in the Senate is in command of the situation the insurgents and Democrats in the House have demonstrated on several occasions in the last week that they have the votes to incorporate in the measure any amendments that may suit their fancy.

The fear is expressed by regulars and by some insurgents that the bill will be "loaded" by the House in such a manner as to make an agreement on it impracticable. Another possible complication was suggested to-day. Although the House bill is more satisfactory to the House insurgents than the measure that is pending in the Senate, some House insurgents are fearful that they will lose out when the measure is taken up in conference. For this reason they are contemplating a move which if carried out will kick up a merry row.

Under the rules of the House the chairman of the committee that reported the bill and the ranking Republican and Democratic committee members ordinarily would be named as conferees. Messrs. Mann of Illinois and Wagner of Pennsylvania, Republicans, and Mr. Adamson of Georgia will be named as conferees unless the insurgents interpose by insisting that the representatives of the House shall be elected instead of appointed by the Speaker. While the insurgents very generally have faith in Mr. Mann's fairness, they are inclined to believe that members should be selected who could be depended upon to fight to the last ditch for the bill passed by the House.

The House has incorporated two important amendments in the bill. One of them makes telephone and telegraph companies common carriers and the other authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a physical valuation of railroad property. The first was presented by a Democrat, Mr. Bartlett of Georgia, and the second by a regular Republican, Mr. Madden of Illinois. The insurgents insist that both of these amendments shall remain in the bill. They know, however, that neither stands a ghost of a show in the Senate and that even if adopted by that body they will probably fail in conference.

Another point of controversy between the regulars and insurgents in both the House and Senate is the provision relating to traffic agreements. The insurgents declare that unless this section of the bill is so amended as to provide that such agreements shall be subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission before becoming operative the effect would be to break down the Sherman anti-trust law so far as railroads are concerned. This is disputed by friends of the Administration bill.

President Taft has talked to regulars and insurgents about his railroad bill in the last week. He has told them frankly that the measure must be passed. The President insists that it is incumbent upon the two factions to get together on this piece of legislation, which has first place on the Administration programme. To insurgents the President has said that he does not object to reasonable amendments to the bill. He has intimated to regulars that if they find the task too difficult for them he will look to the insurgents to pilot the measure through the stormy legislative seas.

## Movements of Naval Vessels.

Washington, April 30.—The yacht Mayflower has arrived at Washington, the battleship Vermont and the supply ship Culver at Boston, the battleship Virginia and the tug Palawan at Norfolk, the battleships Mississippi and Georgia at Philadelphia, the battleship Rhode Island at New York yard, the battleship Louisiana at Hampton Roads, the tender Yankton at Tompkinsville, the collier Vesuvius at Portsmouth, N. H., and the supply ship Supply at Guam.

The cruiser Prairie and submarines Viper and Tarantula have sailed from Hampton Roads for Philadelphia, the torpedo boats Reid and Flusser from Charleston for New York yard, the cruiser Salem from Boston for lower Chesapeake Bay, the battleship Idaho from Hampton Roads for Philadelphia, the battleship New Hampshire from Hampton Roads for Portsmouth, N. H., the battleship Nebraska from Hampton Roads for New York yard, the battleships New Jersey and Missouri and repair ship Panther from Hampton Roads for Boston, the cruiser Des Moines from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, for Monrovia and the tug Apache from Norfolk for New York yard.

## Ecuador and Peru Getting Together.

Washington, April 30.—Williams C. Fox, American Minister to Ecuador, reported to the State Department to-day that Ecuador and Peru are making progress toward a mutually satisfactory settlement of the diplomatic crisis which developed between the two Governments recently following riots in both countries against the citizens of the other.

## Army and Navy Orders.

Washington, April 30.—These army orders have been issued: Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Cheever, Third Cavalry, to retire July September 30.

First Lieut. Stephen Abbott, Coast Artillery, transferred to general hospital, Fort Bayard, to duty as assistant to officer in charge of Fort Reno; removed duty and will proceed to Fort Reno.

These navy orders have been issued: Commander C. A. Carr, from Bureau Steam Engineering, Washington, to inspector of machinery, New York, and

Commander De Witt C. Redgrave, retired, from inspector of machinery, New York, to home.

Lieut. R. Adams, from the Minnesota to home and midwinter.

Assistant Surgeon J. O. Downey, to naval hospital, Naval Yard, and

Lieut. B. K. Johnson, from the Helena to the Cleveland.

Lieut. J. T. Keiran, from the Helena to the Cleveland.

Lieut. G. W. Kenyon, from the Wilmington to the Helena.

Lieut. H. J. Abbott, from the Cleveland to the Helena.

Assistant Surgeon H. W. B. Turner, to Naval Hospital, Yokohama.

Lieut. J. Peterson, when discharged treatment on the Relief, to the Hale.

## Littleton's New Move for Morse.

Washington, April 30.—Martin W. Littleton, attorney for Charles W. Morse, will ask leave on Monday in the United States Supreme Court to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of his client, now serving a sentence in the Federal prison in Atlanta. Mr. Littleton will submit a brief setting forth the grounds on which the writ is to be asked for Morse.

Mrs. Taft Here on a Visit.

## ELMIRA COLLEGE WANTS \$6,000.

Only That Much Short of the \$40,000 Promised Conditionally.

The only topic which really interested any one at the annual luncheon of the Elmira College Club of New York, which was held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Majestic, was the endowment fund. Dr. Alexander MacKenzie, president of the college, announced that only \$6,000 was lacking of the \$10,000 which must be in the bank before commencement.

To speak more exactly, all but \$6,000 of the \$10,000 is promised conditionally, and in case the \$6,000 isn't raised the college will have to forego a gift of \$30,000 from Andrew Carnegie, and one of \$10,000 from a woman who did not wish her name to be used.

The alumni devoted all the time between courses to the devising of schemes for getting the \$6,000. Mrs. William H. Frost of Yonkers, who is chairman of the endowment fund committee, said that she thought the outlook was most encouraging. She has raised more than \$1,000 during the last three weeks in small subscriptions.

Dr. MacKenzie told the alumni that they had every reason to be proud of Elmira and the recognition it was receiving. Twenty members of the senior class, he said, had already signed contracts for teaching positions for next year, and only five of these had been obliged to avail themselves of the services of a teachers' agency. The rest had been sought out by principals from all over the State and also from New Jersey.

## CENTURY OF ONE FIRM.

Black, Starr &amp; Frost to Inaugurate a New Policy.

The jewelry firm of Black, Starr & Frost completes to-day, May 1, a century of continuous existence. In beginning the second century the firm is to put up a new building on the southwest corner of Forty-eighth street and Fifth avenue and the business of the concern is to be broadened.

The business was founded on May 1, 1810, by Erastus Barton, who was succeeded by Frederick Marquand, followed in turn by Marquand & Barton, Marquand & Brothers and in 1874 the present firm was adopted. The members under that time were Robert C. Black, Cordell W. Starr and Aaron V. Frost. The business was carried on by these members until the incorporation of the company on February 8, 1898. The members under the incorporation are R. Clifford Black, president; William L. Rich, vice-president; and Witherbee Black, secretary and treasurer.

The company's policy has been never to advertise. Many family names have been carried on the books for nearly the entire 100 years. With the starting of the second century the firm's name is to appear in newspapers and magazines in the advertising columns.

## MONEY TO FORTIFY THE CANAL.

TAFT ASKS FOR \$1,000,000 TO MAKE A START WITH.

President Quotes From the Spooner Act Ordering the Terminal to Be Fortified—Estimate That \$15,000,000 Will Be Required for the Defences.

Washington, April 30.—President Taft sent a message to Congress to-day requesting immediate appropriations to begin the work of fortifying the Panama Canal. Several days ago the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to Congress estimates amounting to \$1,000,000 for the work during the forthcoming fiscal year.

It is expected that the total amount required to fortify the canal will be about \$15,000,000. Each end of the canal will be defended by fourteen inch guns, which have a range of about ten miles.

In his message Mr. Taft expressed the belief that the canal will be completed by January 1, 1915. The fortification work, he added, should be begun immediately so that the land defences may be completed by the date the canal is opened to traffic. The President's message was:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I forward herewith a letter from the Secretary of War enclosing the report of a board of officers of the army and the navy appointed by him to consider the subject of defences of the Panama Canal, is the right and the duty of the United States to defend the work upon which it is expending such enormous sums.

An adequate defence requires suitable fortifications near the approaches to the terminal.

It was not practicable to submit plans and estimates for the fortifications for the canal at the time when the estimates for the annual canal construction were sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, because it was necessary for the board of officers to visit the Isthmus before deciding the place and extent and cost of the fortifications needed.

The formal estimates for appropriations for the fortifications have now been submitted through the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner required by law.

In the act providing "for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902 (the Spooner act), it is stated that "the President . . . shall also cause to be constructed such safe and commodious harbors at the terminal of said canal and make such provisions for the defence as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors."

This act indicates that it is the intention of Congress to provide for the defences of the canal by appropriations made in the same acts which appropriate moneys for its construction.

The letter of the Secretary of War gives the reasons for submitting the present preliminary report of the board of officers

## NEWFOUNDLAND WOOD PULP.

Province Considering the Advantages of Preventing Its Exportation.

Washington, April 30.—The Province of Newfoundland is investigating the question of prohibiting the exportation of pulp wood to the United States. Several days ago the Province of Quebec issued an order prohibiting such exportation.

Maxwell K. Morehead, American Consul at St. John's, telegraphed to the State Department to-day saying that the Provincial Parliament had adopted a resolution advocating the manufacture of pulp wood within the province. A committee has been appointed to investigate the subject and make a report at the next session of Parliament next February.

## Secretary Meyer Visits New York.

Washington, April 30.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer is spending a few days in New York.

## A Morton Oppenheim Co.

SIXTH AVENUE CORNER 1228 STREET, NEW YORK.

## Sample Suits

Value \$15, \$20 and \$25

## Special at \$9.90

From Famous Suit Makers

\$9.90

Women and Misses

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many other styles to select from—all just as nobby and clever as this one.

Made of high-class suitings and worsteds, also serges. They have guaranteed satin or peau de cygne linings; coats are 32 to 34 inches long; strictly tailored; skirts are new full plaited styles; sizes for small women, also up to 44 bust; real \$15 and \$25 values,

\$9.90

Value \$15 and \$25

The color range is wide—black, navy, tan, gray and all the prevailing new shades. A variety of mixtures and novelty cloths.

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New Spring Suit, \$9.90

SALES BY AUCTION.

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Incorporated. Nos. 335-341 Fifth Avenue, corner 51st St. HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.

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Mr. William M. Hoes,

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High Class Household Effects,

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Dining and Bedroom Suites, odd Chairs, Tables, &amp;c., in fine mahogany; a superb Aubusson Parlor Suite of nine pieces, formerly belonging to Due Morny.

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D. BRILL &amp; CO., Auctioneers, sell by a brace, oil paintings evenings 120 East 14th St.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Lake Hopatcong.

THE LAKE VIEW HOUSE,

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

Need for superior table and service. Attractive surroundings, many improvements, modern water.

THOMAS S. MOORE HOTEL CO.,

Mc Allister, N. J.

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